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10/506330

DT09 Rec'd PCT/PTO 02 SEP 2004

DESCRIPTION

CARTRIDGE FOR STAPLER AND STAPLER

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a stapler that binds multiple sheet materials.

5 Background Art

Conventionally, a staple for a stapler includes shoulder parts exposed to a surface of a sheet material and leg parts extending substantially perpendicularly from both ends of the shoulder parts. In a state that the leg parts pierces through the multiple sheet materials, they are bent at the rear side of the sheet to bind the multiple sheet materials.

10 However, since the conventional staple is structured to have only a shape indispensable for ensuring a sheet binding function, the exposed portion is limited to a linear shape, so that the staple is poor in design.

While, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 6-173917 discloses one in which a disc-like pattern part is formed on the shoulder parts.

15 However, the staple having the disc-like pattern part on the shoulder parts is of little practical use since a large number thereof cannot be stored in a cartridge at one time because of its shape. Moreover, in the case of storing the multiple staples each having the pattern part, since the pattern parts of the adjacent staples interfere with each other, the leg portions of the staple must be stored in an oblique direction to a face along
20 a guide groove part. If the staple is pushed out from a take-out opening as it is, trouble is caused in piercing the leg parts through the sheet material to generate difficulty in performing correct binding.

The present invention has been made with consideration given to the aforementioned problem, and an object of the present invention is to provide a cartridge
25 that is capable of storing multiple staples each having a pattern part on shoulder parts and capable of binding sheet materials correctly, and a stapler having the cartridge.

Disclosure of Invention

In order to solve the above problem, a first invention is a cartridge for a stapler that stores multiple staples to be closely arranged in parallel, wherein a cartridge case includes a staple take-out opening on one side; a guide groove part that mounts lower ends of leg parts of the staple thereon to guide movement to the take-out opening; a
5 spring that urges the staple in the cartridge to the take-out opening side; and a staple pusher insertion opening, which is formed on an upper portion of the take-out opening, through which a staple pusher is inserted into the case and wherein the staple for the stapler includes right and left shoulder parts against which the staple pusher abuts; leg parts that are bent after extending substantially perpendicularly from the shoulder parts
10 to pierces through sheet material; and a pattern part having an arbitrary shape between the right and left shoulder parts.

According to this invention, the multiple staples are closely arranged in the cartridge in parallel, and the staples in the cartridge are urged to the take-out opening side by the spring. In the staple urged to the take-out opening, the staple pusher is
15 inserted from the staple pusher insertion opening, which is formed on an upper portion of the take-out opening, and the shoulder parts of the staple is pushed, so that the staple is pushed out. In this way, since the pattern parts, each which is provided between the right and left shoulders of the staple, can be contained to be put on top of one another, a large number of staples can be stored in the cartridge at one time.

Moreover, the staple with a different pattern part is inserted to the cartridge, so that
20 sheets of paper can be bound with the staple with the different pattern part by replacement of the cartridge and a good looking appearance can be enjoyed.

A second invention is a stapler that binds sheet materials with a staple, including a retaining part having a staple pusher; a storing section that stores staples; and a
25 receiving base that bends leg parts after piercing the staple pushed out by the staple pusher through the sheet materials; wherein the staple includes right and left shoulder parts against which the staple pusher abuts; leg parts that extend substantially

perpendicularly from the shoulder parts; and a pattern part having an arbitrary shape between the right and left shoulder parts and being inclined against the leg parts; and wherein the storing section has a staple take-out opening, on one side thereof, with a size that is large enough to allow the pattern part to pass.

5 According to the second invention, in order to bind the sheet materials, the sheet materials are placed between the receiving base and the retaining part, the staple pusher abuts against the shoulder parts of the staple by the pressing operation of the retaining part, so that the shoulder parts are pushed out downwardly from the take-out opening. The tip ends of the leg parts of the pushed staple pierce through the sheet materials, so
10 that the leg parts are bent, thereby the sheet materials are bound. Since the take-out opening is formed to have a size that is large to allow the pattern part of the staple to pass, not only the stapler with the pattern part but also the normal staple with no pattern part can be used.

15 A third invention is that the storing section includes a guide groove part that mounts lower ends of the leg parts of the staple thereon to guide movement to the take-out opening; and a spring that urges the staple in the cartridge to the take-out opening side; and wherein the staple is guided to a position of the take-out opening along the guide groove part by urging of the spring, and the staple is stopped at the take-out opening.

20 According to the third invention, since the staple stored in the storing section is guided to the take-out opening by the urging of the spring to push down the staple pusher, thereby pushing out the staple from the take-out opening, the staple can be always placed at the take-out opening and a binding operation between the staple and the sheet materials can be continuously performed.

25 A fourth invention is that the staple pusher includes a take-out section that guides the stored staple to the take-out opening; and a pressing section that pushes out the staple standing by at the take-out opening; and wherein when the staple pusher is

pushed down, the staple of the storing section is guided to the take-out opening by the take-out section and is positioned to cause the leg parts to stand at the take-out opening, and sequentially when the staple pusher is further pushed down, the pressing section abuts against the shoulders to be pushed out.

5 According to the fourth invention, in the storing section, the staple is stored in an oblique direction against a face along the guide groove part, and the staple pusher is pushed down, so that the staple is transferred to the take-out opening by the take-out section. The staple is positioned to cause the leg parts of the staple to stand at the take-out opening, and sequentially the staple pusher is further pushed down, so that the
10 pressing section abuts against the shoulders to be pushed out, and the tip ends of the leg parts of the staple pierce through the sheet materials and the leg parts are bent, thereby the sheet materials are bound.

In this way, the staple pusher includes the take-out section that guides the staple in the storing section to the take-out opening and the pressing section that causes the leg
15 parts to stand at the take-out opening, thereafter abutting against the shoulders to push out the staple from the take-out opening. Accordingly, even when the leg parts are arranged to be inclined against the face along the guide groove part in the storing section, the shoulder parts can be pushed down in the perpendicular direction after the leg parts are positioned perpendicularly, and the leg parts can be correctly pierced
20 through the sheet materials, thereby making it possible to firmly bind the sheet materials with the staple.

Moreover, since the pattern part is structured to be pushed by the staple pusher, there is no need to take the shoulder parts of the staple widely, thereby making it possible to enlarge the shape of the pattern part by the corresponding amount.

25 A fifth invention is that a thickness of the pattern part is smaller than a width of the leg part in the staple.

According to the fifth invention, even when the staple is stored so that the legs

parts are positioned perpendicularly against the face along the guide groove part, the pattern parts of the adjacent staples or the shoulder parts thereof do not interfere with each other. Accordingly, the lower ends of the leg parts of the adjacent staples are set to the same level, thereby the multiple staples can be contained to be closely arranged in parallel even if the legs parts are not contained to be inclined against the face along the guide groove part.

A sixth invention is that a width of the shoulder part in a direction of the guide groove part is smaller than a width of the leg part in the direction of the guide groove part in the staple.

According to the sixth invention, even when the staple is stored so that the legs parts are positioned to be perpendicular against the face along the guide groove part, the shoulder parts of the adjacent staples do not interfere with each other. Accordingly, the lower ends of the leg parts of the adjacent staples can be set to the same level, thereby the multiple staples can be stored to be closely arranged in parallel even if the legs parts are not contained to be inclined against the face along the guide groove part.

Brief Description of Drawings

FIG. 1 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a stapler according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a structure of a cartridge of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a side view of staples stored in the cartridge of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a side view illustrating a modification of the staples of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a stapler according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a side view illustrating staples to be stored in the cartridge of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a front view of each staple in a state that sheets of paper are bound;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view illustrating a storing section according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating a periphery of a take-out opening relating to the storing section of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a front view illustrating a staple according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 11 is a front view illustrating a staple according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a view illustrating a modification of a staple; (a) is a perspective view illustrating a modification of the staple according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention; and (b) is a perspective view illustrating a modification of the staple
10 according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 13 is a view illustrating a modification of the staple according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The following will specifically explain embodiments of the present invention
15 based on the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a stapler according to an embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a structure of a cartridge of FIG. 1; FIG. 3 is a side view of staples stored in the cartridge of FIG. 2; FIG. 4 is a side view illustrating a modification of the staples of FIG. 3; FIG.
20 5 is a perspective view illustrating a stapler according to a second embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 6 is a side view illustrating staples to be stored in the cartridge of FIG. 5; and FIG. 7 is a front view of each staple in a state that sheets of paper are bound.

A stapler 1 according to a first embodiment includes a staple receiving base 5 and
25 a retaining part 3 having a staple pusher 11 rotatably provided at an end portion side of the receiving base 5, and a staple storing section 9 is provided between the receiving base 5 and the retaining part 3, and a cartridge 7, which has multiple staples 20 for the

stapler 1 stored in parallel, is attached to the storing section 9.

The retaining part 3 includes the staple pusher 11 that pushes out the staple 20 stored in the cartridge 7 to a take-out opening 13, and a central portion of the staple pusher 11 is notched so that the staple pusher 11 abuts against shoulder parts 21 of the staple according to the present invention.

The receiving base 5 has a groove-like bending section 25 that is placed at a position opposite to the staple pusher 11 of the retaining part 3 and bends leg parts 23 of the staple 21.

The cartridge 7 has the take-out opening 13 for staple 20 on one side of a case 12. Moreover, a guide groove part 15 is formed at both sides of a bottom part of the case 12, and the top ends of the leg parts 23 of the staple 20 are placed on the guide groove part 15. At a position, which is opposite to the take-out opening 13 and abuts against the staple 20, a movable plate 17 is provided, and a spring 19 for urging the staple 20 in a direction of the take-out opening 13 is attached between the movable plate 17 and the case 12. The movable plate 17 is always urged in the direction of the take-out opening 13 by the spring 19, so that the staple 20 contained at the front side of the movable plate 17 is pushed out in the direction of the take-out opening 13. At an upper portion of the take-out opening 13, there is formed an insertion hole (staple pusher insertion hole) for inserting the staple pusher 11.

The staple 20 stored in the cartridge 7 includes right and left shoulder parts 21 against which the staple pusher 11 provided in the retaining part 3 abuts, and leg parts 23 that are bent after extending substantially perpendicularly from both ends of the shoulder parts 21 and piercing through sheet materials 60, and a pattern part 27 with an arbitrary shape is provided between the shoulder parts to be inclined against the leg parts 23.

As illustrated in the figure, the pattern part 27 has a heart-shape surface and the pattern part 27 is provided to be inclined against the leg parts 23. In addition, the

pattern parts 27 and the leg parts 23 may be provided to form a substantially T shape.

Regarding the staples 20 in the cartridge 7, the multiple staples 20 are stored to be closely arranged in parallel, and the respective pattern parts 27 are set to be put on top of one another at the time of storing the staples 20. In addition, the staples 20 are temporarily fixed with paste, only a portion where the leg parts 23 come in contact with each other is pasted, and only the staple 20, which is pushed by a sheeting operation, is pushed out from the take-out opening 13.

An explanation will be next given of an operation of this embodiment based on the aforementioned structure. In the case where the stapler 1 is used, the retaining part 3 is first rotated to be opened from the receiving base 5 and the cartridge 7 where the staples 20 are stored is set in a storing section 9.

Then, at the time of binding sheet materials 60, multiple sheet materials 60 are placed between the receiving base 5 and the retaining part 3 and the staple 20 is pushed out by the pushing operation of the retaining part 3 to bind the sheet materials 60. More specifically, by the pushing operation of the retaining part 3, the cutter 11 enters from the insertion opening on the upper portion of the cartridge 7, so that the shoulder parts 21 of one staple 20 placed at the take-out opening of the cartridge 7 are pushed. The top ends of the pushed shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20 pierce through the multiple sheet materials. Then, the leg parts 27 are bent by the bending section 25, so that the multiple sheet materials are bound by the staple 20.

In the cartridge 7, after ending one binding operation, the moving plate 17 is urged in the direction of the take-out opening 13 by the spring 19, so that the remaining staples 20 are pushed in the direction of the take-out opening 13 and the aforementioned operation is repeated.

Since the pattern part 27 appears on the surface of the sheet in the state that the sheet materials 60 are thus bound, the exposed portion is not limited to the conventional linear shape and the pattern part 27 is formed on the so-called stapled paper surface to

provide a good-looking appearance and an unexpected result.

Moreover, since the pattern part 27 is attached to the shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20 corresponding to the binding portion of the sheet materials 60 and the sheet materials are retained by the sheet pattern part 27, the sheet materials 60 are less likely
 5 to come off the staple 20 after being bound as compared with the case in which the sheet materials are bound with the linear staple.

Furthermore, since the pattern part 27 is attached to the shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20, the pattern part 27 can be taken up from the sheet materials to be easily detached therefrom.

10 Another embodiment is next explained, and in the explanation, the same reference numerals as those of the aforementioned embodiment are added to the same parts as those of the aforementioned embodiment and the explanation is omitted. As illustrated in FIG. 5, according to the second embodiment, in the staple 20 stored in the cartridge 7, the pattern part 27 and the leg parts 23 form a substantially T shape, and the tip ends of
 15 the leg parts 23 and the lower end of the pattern part 27 are abutted against the guide groove part 15 of the storing section 9 where staples 20 are stored to be closely arranged in parallel, and the pattern part 27 is stored to be inclined against the leg parts 23. The retaining part 3 includes a pickup cutter 43, which drops the staple 20 stored in the cartridge 7 on a standby section 41, and a push-out cutter 45, which is provided at the
 20 take-out opening 13 for the pick-up cutter 43 to push out the staple 20 that stands by in the standby section 41.

The insertion opening 8, which is provided on the upper portion of one side of the cartridge 7, is shaped to expose the entirety of the pattern part 27 of the staple 20. Moreover, the pickup cutter 43, which picks up the staple 20 through the insertion
 25 opening 8, is convex shaped at the cartridge side 7. Furthermore, the standby section 41 is provided at the lower section of the take-out opening 13 of the cartridge 7. The standby section 41 includes a positioning guide 51, which positions the leg parts 23 of

the staple 20 pushed out from the cartridge 7, and an introduction guide 53, which is provided at a position opposite to the positioning guide 51, and the staple 20 is once stood by the standby section 41 to correct the posture of the leg parts 23 of the staple 20 to be perpendicular to the sheet materials, thereafter the staple 20 is pushed out.

5 Thus, since the pattern part 27 is structured to be pushed by the pickup cutter 43 or the push-out cutter 45, there is no need to take the shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20 widely, making it possible to enlarge the shape of the pattern part 27 by the corresponding amount.

10 An explanation is next given of a third embodiment with reference to FIGS. 8 and 9. The third embodiment is different from the aforementioned first and second embodiments in the point that the staples 20 are directly stored in the storing section 9 without using the cartridge 7 and the staple 20 is pushed out from the take-out opening 13 by the staple pusher 11.

15 The take-out opening 13 of the storing section 9 is formed to have a size that is large enough to allow the pattern part 27 of the staple 20 to pass and is divided into a pattern part passing opening 13a through which the pattern part 27 passes and a shoulder part passing opening 13b through which the shoulder parts 21 pass. In this way, since the take-out opening 13 is formed to have a size that is large enough to allow the pattern part 27 of the staple 20 to pass, it is possible to use the general staple with no
20 the pattern part 27 if the shoulder part passing opening 13b through which the shoulder parts 21 pass.

25 An explanation is next given of a fourth embodiment with reference to FIG. 10. In the fourth embodiment, the thickness ((T) in FIG. 10) of the pattern part 27 of the staple 20 is smaller than the width ((W) in FIG. 10) of the leg part 23 in the direction along the guide groove part 15. In this way, the thickness (T) of the pattern part 27 is provided to be smaller than the width (W) of the leg part 23 in the direction along the guide groove part 15. Therefore, even when the staple 20 is stored so that the leg parts

23 are perpendicular to the face along the guide groove part 15, a pattern part 27a of one staple 20a or a shoulder part 21a does not interference with a pattern part 27b of the adjacent other staple 20b or a shoulder part 21b, and lower ends 24a and 24b of leg parts 23a and 23b of the adjacent staples 20a and 20b are in the same level.

- 5 Accordingly, the multiple staples 20 can be stored to be closely arranged in parallel without inclining the legs 23 against the face along the guide groove part 15 at the time of storing the staples 20.

A modification of the fourth embodiment is next explained. As illustrated in FIG. 12(b), when a width of the shoulder part 21 in the direction along the guide groove part 15 is M and a width of the leg part 23 in the direction along the guide groove part 15 is W, the width M of the shoulder part 21 is provided to be smaller than the width W of the leg part 23. Therefore, when the staples 20 are closely arranged in parallel, the shoulder parts 21 of one of the adjacent staples 20 do not interfere with the shoulder parts 21 of the other staple 20 and the multiple staples 20 can be stored to be closely
10 arranged in parallel without inclining the legs 23 against the face along the guide groove part 15 at the time of storing the staples 20, similar to the fourth embodiment.

Additionally, in the case where the staple 20 with the pattern part 27 and the normal staple are used together, the width W of the leg part 23 is provided to be the same as that of the leg part of the normal staple.

- 20 An explanation is next given of a fifth embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 11, in the fifth embodiment, a lower end 27a of the pattern part 27 of the staple 20 is chamfered. In this way, since the lower end 27a of the pattern part 27 is chamfered, an extra force is not required at the time of binding the sheet materials 60, so that a smooth binding operation can be obtained. More specifically, when the shoulder parts 21 of
25 the staple 20 are seated from an upper portion, the tip ends of the leg parts 23 of the staple 20 pierce through the sheet materials 60 and the leg parts 23 are bent. At the same time, the lower end 27a of the pattern part 27 comes in contact with the sheet

material 60, and when further pressing is applied from an upper portion, the pattern part 27 is changed from the inclination state against the surface of the sheet material 60 to the parallel state. At this time, since the lower end 27a of the pattern part 27 is chamfered, the pattern part 27 is allowed to be parallel to the surface of the sheet material 60 after the lower end 27a of the pattern part 27 comes in contact with the sheet material 60, so that an amount of force to press the staple 20 from an upper portion may be small.

A modification of the fifth embodiment is next explained. As illustrated in FIG. 12(a), in this modification, a twist is formed in the shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20.

The twist is formed by axially rotating the shoulder parts 21 in a direction illustrated by an arrow A, so that the pattern part 27 is easily rotated in the direction illustrated by the same arrow A. In this way, since the twist is formed in the shoulder parts 21, the pattern part 27 can be easily changed from the inclination state against the surface of the sheet material 60 to the parallel state, so that an extra force is not required at the time of binding the sheet materials 60 and a smooth binding operation can be obtained. In addition, it is desirable that the length of the twisting portion should be short as much as possible. Since a portion of the shoulder parts 21 in which no twist is formed is flat on its upper surface, the staple pusher 11 easily comes in contact therewith and the staple 20 is smoothly pushed out if the length of the twisting portion is short.

The present invention is not limited to the above described embodiments, and various modifications may be possible without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, though the pattern part 27 is heart-shaped in the present embodiments, the present invention is not limited to this and a triangle, a square, or a polygon such as a triangle and the like, or a circle, an ellipse may be possible.

Moreover, coloring and characters may be added to the surface of the pattern part 27.

In the third embodiment, the take-out opening 13 is formed on the storing section 9 to have a size that is large enough to allow the pattern part 27 of the staple 20 to pass.

However, the present invention is not limited to this and the take-out opening 13 of the cartridge 7 may be the take-out opening 13 having a size that is large enough to allow the pattern part 27 to pass as illustrated in FIG. 9.

In the fourth embodiment, the thickness (T) of the pattern part 27 of the staple 20 is smaller than the width (W) of the leg part 23 in the direction along the guide groove part 15, thereby making it possible to arrange the leg parts 23 perpendicularly to the face along the guide groove part 15 at the time of storing the staples 20. However, the present invention is not limited to this. In the case where the twist is formed in the shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20 as illustrated in FIG. 12, portions 26a and 26b of the shoulder parts 21a and 21b of the adjacent staples 20, which interfere with each other, are chamfered as illustrated in FIG. 13, thereby making it possible to prevent the staples 20 from interfering with each other. Even in this case, it is possible to contain the multiple staples 20 to be closely arranged in parallel in the state that the leg parts 23 are arranged to be perpendicular to the face along the guide groove part 15 at the time of storing the staples 20 as illustrated in FIG. 10. The shoulder parts 21 of the staple 20 may form a part of the pattern part 27 without projecting from the pattern part 27.

The material of the staple 20 may be a resin material and others without being limited to the metal.

Though the guide groove part 15 has a projection along a longitudinal direction at a position away from both walls of the storing section 9, the leg parts 23 of the staple 20 may be guided by abutting against both walls of the storing section 9 directly without having the projection.

In the first embodiment, the cartridge 7 is set in the storing section 9 by rotating the retaining part 3 from the receiving base 5 to be opened. However, the present invention is not limited to this and this may be inserted from the front side of the storing section 9 of the stapler 1 or the back side thereof.

Industrial Applicability

As mentioned above, the present invention is used as a cartridge for a stapler suitable for binding multiple sheet materials with staples and a stapler.